District.

Terms: One-third cash, balance in equal installments, at one and two years, with interest at 5% per annum, payable semi-annually, from day of sale, and secured by deed of trust upon the property sold, or all cash, at the option of the purchaser. A deposit of \$500 will be required at time of sale, and all conveyancing and recording will be at the purchaser's cost. Terms to be complied with within ten days, otherwise the trustee reserves the right to resell the property at the risk and cost of the purchaser in default.

B. QUINCY SMITH, Surviving Trustee.

FUTURE DAYS.

BROWN & TOLSON, AUCTIONRERS, 1409 and 1411 New York ave. REGULAR SALE

THURSDAY, JANUARY 8, 1903, AT OUR AUCTION ROOMS, 1409 and 1411 N. Y. AVE., AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.

Elegant Upright Piano, nearly new; "Knabe" Square Piano, Parlor Suites, Solid Leather Armchair and Leather Couches, Mahogany Card Tables, Oak and Walnut Bed Room Suites, Brass and Enamel Beds, Folding Beds, Oak and Mahegany Dressers, Oak China Closets, Book Cases, Chiffoniers, Combination Desks, Hall Racks, Sideboards, Wardrobes, Toilet Tables, Ladies' Desks, Roll-top Desk, Folding-top Desks, Office Chairs, Extension Tables, Dining Chairs, Oak Rockers, Dental Motor or Engine, cost \$75; Letter Press and Cabinet, Typewriter Desk, Mirrors, Toilet Sets, China and Glassware, Rugs, Art Squares, Hair and Husk Mattresses, New Self-feeder Stove, Kitchen Utensils and general line of Household Effects.

AND AT TWELVE M., Horses, Harness, etc.

Terms cash. BROWN & TOLSON, Auets. THOS. J. OWEN & SON, AUCTS., 913 F ST. N.W.

Sale by Auction to Close a

Immediately thereafter, two three-story and cellar stone and brick dwellings, Nos. 1349 and 1353
Harvard street, and the ground belonging thereto.
On TUESDAY, THE THIRTEENTH DAY OF JANUARY, 1903, AT FOUR O'CLOCK P.M., the three-story and cellar white stone and brick dwelling (steam heat) No. 1249 Kenesaw avenue, and hamediately thereafter the two white stone and brick three-story and cellar dwellings Nos. 3121 and \$123 14th st. n.w., with the ground belonging thereto.

Guired at time of sale. Conveyancing, record etc., at purchaser's cost. Terms to be comp with within twenty days.

CHARLES SCHNEIDER,

LOUIS KETTLER,

ja6-d&ds

ONIONS AND GRAPES.

Scme Interesting Facts About the Br Terms stated at time of sale. A deposit of \$200 required upon each parcel upon acceptance of bid. Conveyancing, recording, etc., at cost of purchaser purchasets. pa5-7t THOS. J. OWEN & SOY, Auctioneers. THOS. J. OWEN & SON, AUCTS., 913 F ST. N.W. TRUSTEES' SALE OF TWO VALUABLE ORIG-

TRUSTEES' SALE OF TWO VALUABLE ORIGINAL LOTS ON "E" STREET BETWEEN THIRTEENTH AND FOURTEENTH STREETS NORTHEAST.

By virtue of two certain deeds of trust, duly recorded in Liber 2043, folios 379 and 382 et seq., respectively, one of the land records for the Vistrict of Columbia, and at the request of the parties secured thereby, we, the undersigned, trustees, will sell at bubble against in force of the promises on secured thereby, we, the undersigned, frustees, which is a public auction, in front of the premises, on SATURDAY, THE TENTH DAY OF JANUARY, 1963, AT QUARTER-PAST FOUR O'CLOCK P.M., original lot numbered 17, in square 1030, and at HALF-PAST FOUR O'CLOCK P.M., same day, original lot 18, in square 1030, both situate in the city of Washington, District of Columbia.

Terms: One-third of the purchase money to be Terms: One-third of the purchase money to be paid in cash, and the balance in one and two years, with interest, payable semi-annually, and to be secured by deed of trust upon the property sold, or all cash, at the option of the purchaser. A deposit of \$100 required upon each lot at time of sale. Sale to be closed within ten days from day of sale or the trustees reserve the right to resell the propor the trustees reserve the right to resell the prop-erty at the risk and cost of the defaulting pur-chaser. Conveyancing, recording, etc., at cost of

J. ROBERT FOULK, Trustee. de30-d&ds J. BARTON TOWNSEND, Trustee.

C. G. SLOAN & CO., AUCTIONEERS, 1407 G ST.

TRUSTEES' SALE OF A VALUABLE MODERN THREE-STORY AND CELLAR BRICK DWELLING, BEING NO. 64 Q ST. N.W.

By virtue of a certain deed of trust, dated November 16, 1899, and duly recorded in Liber No. 2444, folio 247 et seq., one of the land records of the District of Columbia, and at the request of the parties secured thereby, we will sell, at public auction. In front of the premises, on THURSDAY. THE EIGHTH DAY OF JANUARY, 1903, AT FOUR O'CLOCK P.M., the following described land and premises, situate in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, known and distinguished as and being all of lot numbered two hundred and nineteen (219), in Chas. H. Davidson's subdivision of lots in square numbered six hundred and fifteen (615), as per plat recorded in the office of the surveyor of the District of Columbia, Liber 23, folio 63, improved by a modern and valuable three-story and cellar brick dwelling, No. 64 Q street n.w.

Terms: One-third cash, balance in one and two years, with-interest at 5 per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, and secured by a deed of trust on the property sold, or all cash, at the option of the purchaser. A deposit of \$200 will be required at time of sale. All conveyancing, recording, notarial fees, etc., at the cost of the purchaser. If terms of sale are not compiled with in fifteen days from the day of sale the trustees reserve the right to readvertise and resell at the risk and cost of the defaulting purchaser, after due notice published in some Washington newspaper.

DAVID MOORE.

OSCAR LUCKETT.

C. G. SLOAN & CO., AUCIS., 1407 G ST. N.W. C. G. SLOAN & CO., AUCTIONEERS, 1407 G ST.

C. G. SLOAN & CO., AUCTS., 1407 G ST. N.W.

C. G. SLOAN & CO., AUCIS., 1407 G ST. N.W.

TRUSTEES' SALE OF VALUABLE IMPROVED REAL ESTATE, NO. 1111 NINTH STREET NORTHWEST.

By virtue of a certain deed of trust recorded in Liber No. 2461, folio 485 et seq., of the land records of the District of Columbia, we will sell at public auction, in front of the premises, on TUESDAY, THE THIRTEENTH DAY OF JANUARY, 1903, AT FOUR O'CLOCK P.M., the following described real estate situate in the city of Washington, in said District, being part of original lot numbered 4, in square numbered 401, beginning on 9th atreet 20 feet south of the northwest corner of said lot and running thence south on said street 21 feet 6 inches; thence east 99 feet 4 inches to the rear line of said lot; thence north along said line 21 feet 6 inches; thence west 99 feet 4 inches to said street and the place of beginning, together with the improvements, consisting of a three-story frame dwelling. No. 1111 9th street northwest.

Terms: One-third cash, balance in equal installments, at one and two years, with interest at 5 per centum per sanum, payable semi-annually, from day of sale, secured by deed of trust upon the property sold, or all cash, at the option of the purchaser. A deposit of \$200 will be required at time of sale. All convéyancing, recording and notary tees will be at purchaser's cost. Terms to be complied with within ten days, otherwise the trustees reserve the right to resell at risk and cost of the defaulting purchaser.

ALDIS B. BROWNE.

1419 F st. n.w.,

6631-d&dbs

CHANCERY SALE OF VALUABLE IMPROVED REAL ESTATE. BEING PREMISES NO. 616

CHANCERY SALE OF VALUABLE IMPROVED
REAL ESTATE, BEING PREMISES NO. 610
SECOND STREET NORTHWEST.
By virtue of a decree of the Supreme Court of
the District of Columbia, passed in equity cause
No. 2353, wherein Lena Braun et al., by next
friend, are complainants and Annie M. Braun et
al. are defendants, the undersigned trustees will
offer for sale at public auction, in front of the
premises, on MONDAY, THE TWELFTH DAY OF
JANUARY, 1903, AT FOUR O'CLOCK P.M., the
following described real estate, situate in the city
of Washington and District of Columbia, to wit:
Lot numbered 29, in David Shoemaker's subdivision
of square numbered 566, as said subdivision is
duly recorded in Book N. K., page 155, in the
office of the surveyor of the District of Columbia,
and being the same property that was conveyed
by Mary Ann Langfitt to John Braun (since deceased) by deed dated the 20th day of June, 1887,
and recorded the same day in Liber No. 1269, folio
77 et seq., one of the land records of the District
of Columbia. The improvements on said lot consist of a commodious brick dwelling and stable,
numbered 610 Second street 2 orthwest.

Terms of sale: One-third (1-3) of the purchase
money in cash, one-third (1-3) in one year and onethird (1-3) in two years from the day of sale, with
interest on the deferred payments at the rate of
five (5) per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, or all cash, at the option of the purchaser,
the deferred payments to be in the promissory
notes of the purchaser and secured by deed of trust
on the real estate sold. A deposit of \$250 shall'
be required of the purchaser as soon as the property is bid off. All conveyancing and recording
shall be paid for by the purchaser. If the purchaser shall fail to comply with the terms of sale
within ten (10) days from the day of sale the
trustees reserve the right to resell said real estate
at his risk and cost.

EDWARD A. NEWMAN, Trustee,

EDWARD A. NEWMAN, Trustee,
Fendall bldg.
FRED'K L. SIDDONS, Trustee,
Rond bldg. WALTER B. WILLIAMS & CO., Aucts.

AUCTION SALES.

TOMORROW. JAMES W. RATCLIFFE, AUCTIONEER.

Receivers' Sale of All the Furniture and Fixtures of all kinds in the Hotel St. Louis, N. E. Cor. 14th and H Sts. N.W., and in the Annex adjoining the hotel on the north, also the leasehold interest in said hotel and annex.

SAIG NOTE AND ANNEX.

By virtue of an order passed by the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia on the 23d day of December, 1902, in Equity Cause No. 23665, the undersigned receivers will offer for sale, at public auction, in the premises, on WEDNESDAY, THE SEVENTH DAY OF JANUARY, 1903, AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK A.M., all the above described furniture and fixtures, which will be sold as an entirety. At the same time and place, the above described leasehold interests will also be sold as an entirety. Terms cash. Deposit of \$500 on the furniture and of \$250 on the leasehold, respectively, will be required at the sale. Terms of sale to be compiled with within five days. In case of default, the receivers reserve the right to resell the property in respect to which default is made at the risk and cost of defaulting purchaser, after not exceeding five days' advertisement.

JOHN RIDOUT, GEORGE H. LAMAR, de24-l&dbs Receivers in Equity Cause 23665.

de24-d&dbs Receivers in Equity Cause 23665. FUTURE DAYS.

BROWN & TOLSON, AUCTIONEERS, 1409 and 1411 New York ave.

BANKRUPTCY SALE

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF THE ENTIRE STOCK OF FINE CLOTH TAILOR-MADE SUITS, &c., WITHIN THE PREMISES, NO. 936 F ST. N.W.

Under and by virtue of my appointment as trustee for Isaac Isaacl, bankrupt, ate trading as "Standard Tallors," being Bankruptcy No. 263, I, Lucas P. Loving, will sell, at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, JANUARY FOURTEENTH, AT TEN O'CLOCK A.M., all of the stock, consisting of cloth, trimmings and tallor-made clothing, and all property belonging to the said bankrupt and located upon premises No. 936 F st. n.w.

Terms cash.

LUCAS P. LOVING, Trustee,

JAMES W. RATCLIFFE, AUCTIONEER,

Sale by Auction to Close a

Partnership of Very Val=

uable Improved and Un=
improved Property on

Columbia Heights and
Sixth Street Northwest.

By virtue of authority vested in the undersigned, we will sell at public auction, in front of the respective premises, as follows: On MONDAY, THESTWELFTH DAY OF JANUARY, 1903, AT FOUR O'CLOCK P.M., part of lot 6, in square 488, improved by a three-story brick dwelling, No. 519 6th street n.w.

At HALE-PAST FOUR O'CLOCK, SAME DAY, lots 1 and 25, block 34, Columbia Heights, fronting 700 feet on the north side of Harvard street between 13th and 14th streets. The most desirable location on Columbia Heights for an apartment house.

Immediately thereafter, two three-story and cellar stone and brick dwellings, Nos. 1349 and 1353 Harvard street, and the ground belonging thereto.

Immediately thereafter, two three-story and cellar stone and brick dwellings, Nos. 1349 and 1353 Harvard street, and the ground belonging thereto.

CHARLES SCHNEIDER, TRUSTEES' SALE OF IMPROVED PROPERTY,

Some Interesting Facts About the British Trade and Culture.

Huge supplies of foreign onions from various sources have been put upon the English markets during the past week. The bulk has gone to London and Liverpool, though more came into the former city during the week than to any other center in the united kingdom. Of a total, equal to 30,000 bags, of one cwt. each, nearly 20,000 came from Spain. Among other places the imports reached us from Holland and Belgium, from the former the quantity being equal to 8,000 bags. In addition to the 30,000 bags delivered in London, a further 17,000 bags went to Liverpool, 12.240 bags bulk of the onlons sent into the united kingdom go to Lon-on and Hull, the latter actually competing with London, on ac-count of its position, as it is able to dispose of enormous quantities to the mid-lands, where the onion is exceedingly popular. It is rather disappointing to learn that though there are hundreds of thousands of acres of land in the united kingdom par-ticularly suited for the production of the largest and finest onions that can be grown anywhere, and the crop is a paying one, yet, that the import onion trade has now assumed extraordinary proportions. The English onion is far more solid, and suc-culent, and ...as a finer flavor, but the foreign onion shipper caters for the wants of the market and retail buyer, more than the English grower does, and thus is the master of the situation. Over 50,000 bags of onions were poured into the various English ports during last week alone. ... hat

has the home grower to say to such re-markable statistics as these? A visit to the fruit markets of London reveals the fact that grapes, forced grapes, are unusually plentiful and cheap, and that the public has not been favored with such abundant supplies of this fruit at such prices for years. There are several varieties on sale, and there can be no doubt that, thoug.. very large quantities of Spanish Almeria grapes are obtainable this season, also Lisbon and Denia blacks, yet that the glut and consequent low prices are due to two things: (1) An unusually heavy sup-ply, and (2) indifferent quality. Belgium black Hamburgs put up in cross-handled baskets are selling from 4d. to 8d. a pound, and gros colmar from 5d. to 10d. These are poor prices, and seave little, if any. margin for the sender. Channel Island g. pes, blacks, are selling from 6d. to 1s. 2d. per pound. English black grapes are on sale as low as 8d. wholesale, and as high as 2s. When home-grown, giant-berried gros colmar grapes can be bought in the market as low as 8d. a pound, it is pretty clear that the supplies must be heavy and tne quality poor. It must not be forgotten that fuel has been much higher during recent years, and that is an item that presses very heavily upon the forcer. Whether the increased price of coke and coal has had anything to do with the poor color of the berries we are not certain, but there can be little doubt that grape-forcers must have been tempted to economize in this direction. Few industries are more badly affected by a rise in the price of coal than grape forcing. Ten years ago gros colmars, now selling as low as 8d. a pound, made readily from 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d., and even then fuel was much cheaper than it now is. Late grape forcing in England is being carried on under the most adverse conditions known for fifteen or twenty

State in Insurance Business.

years or more.

From the Philadelphia Ledger. New Zealand among its numerous socialistic enterprises maintains a department of life insurance. This has existed for a long time, in competition with private companies, but has only in recent years made any great headway. The latest annual report, however, shows that the department wrote insurance during the year aggregating over \$3,100,000. It now carries assets amounting to above \$16,000,000, which for a colony of less than 1,000,000 people, exclusive of aborigines, would indicate that the state has become a very important factor in life insurance. The commissioner reports an in-crease in premium income and a decrease in the expense ratio. It is noticeable that the demand upon the department has be-come almost exclusively for endowment insurance.

Driving Large Rivets.

From the Iron Age. The rivets through the keel of the sevenmasted schooner Thomas W. Lawson, that was launched from the Fore River shipyards a short time ago, were nearly five inches in length by one and one-fourth inches in diameter. It was not possible to upset these properly with an ordinary yoke, one arm of which served as the anvil to resist the blows of the pneumatic hammer carried by the other arm. To have the anvil heavy enough to accomplish the purpose would have produced one too extremely awk-ward and difficult to handle in the cramped quarters underneath the keel. The BY AUTHORITY OF AN ACT OF CONGRESS, passed May 18, 1806, A.D., we will sell, within the aution roomer THERSDAY NOTES, cor. 9th and D aution to the composition of the

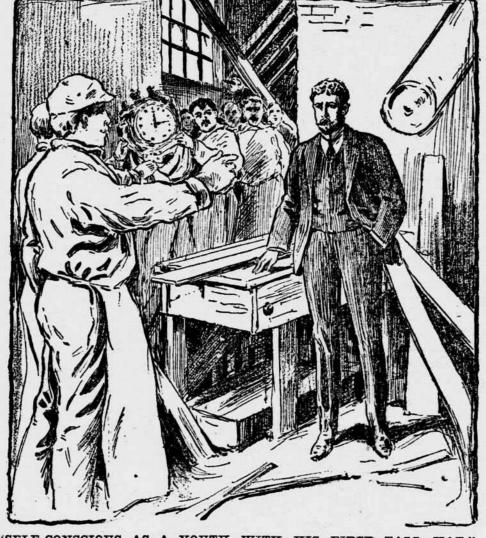


The big brazen whistle at the New Cen- , ever dreamed what disaster was to follow tury shops woke the echoes of the surrounding hills with its deep-toned noon
signal, and while the steam was still floattury shops woke the echoes of the surrounding hills with its deep-toned noon
signal, and while the steam was still floatwere taking fearful chances, I hoped it dred or more of the men from the benches surprise as Towner stepped into the room. "Excuse me, Mr. Sladen," said Towner in answer to his look of inquiry, "but the men wanted me to ask if you'll please step out

"Certainly, Towner. What's wrong?" He wondered as he crossed the room if discontent could have crept in among the men without some intimation of impending trouble reaching his office. There had been a strike at Weavers, and the Ramsey shops were still shut down with differences which could not be satisfactorily adjusted. Sladen had always rather prided himself on keeping in close touch with his men, and he could not understand this move, but a little later when he faced the crowd in the adjoining building he discovered nothing unfriendly in their attitude.

"Well, men, what is it?" he inquired in strain, weren't you? And then that never-his habitually pleasant way. There was a to-be-forgotten day in December, when

dark slate roof of the engine room a hundred or more of the men from the benches didn't I? You know how I got down on dred or more of the men from the benches and lathes moved with a common impulse toward the office of the superintendent. Sladen looked up from his desk with some how you caressed me and called me your little girl and said it would be all right; that Uncle Sam was wealthy and could easily spare the few thousands that you and your friends expected to clean up and my fears were lulled for the time. Then when they were "coming your way," as you said, and I was the best-dressed woman in the place, I suppose I ought to have been happy. But always I saw hanging over us the shadow of a menacing hand. That threatening thing came between me and the footlights at the theater, and I used to bite my lips till they bled to keep-from screaming. Do you recall the night in New York when we went to see "I'm the Penman" and how depressed see "Jim the Penman," and how depressed we both were when the curtain finally fell? And as we were coming out you dropped your glove and the usher who picked it up touched you on the shoulder? Your face grew ashen, and I thought you would fall. Poor chap, you were beginning to feel the shifting of feet and an awkward silence for a moment. Then Towner cleared his throat and loosed those dreadful, slender steel



SELF-CONSCIOUS AS A YOUTH WITH HIS FIRST TALL HAT."

and commenced speaking-with some diffidence at first, though as he proceeded he gained confidence and the words came with greater freedom.

"Mr. Sladen, the men of the shops have ast me to say a few words to you, but I ain't much on makin' speeches, an' the only thing I can do is to tell you right out what they want. You see, tomorrow will be New Year day, an' we'll be shut down. the deal we got from Adams." ("That ain't do joke, neither," interrupted a voice in the crowd.) "We didn't know just what was comin' to us, but it wasn't long before we seen that you was square and had some idee over an' above inventin' ways of dockin us; an' I think the company's books will show that from the minute you come in they was more work done with less kickin' than ever before. You have treated us all white; you ain't had no favorites to play, an' they ain't been no spyin' an' sneakin' to get the favor of the office. When any of us was sick you always took notice an' done what you could for us, an' when there was sickness in our fam'lies, somehow you found out about it, an' Mrs. Sladen an' your daughter managed to get around an' cheer up our women folks an' make it easier for 'em. So you've been a good man to work under, an' I'll bet they ain't a man in the shop this minute who wouldn't jus' give you the shirt off his back if he thought you needed it or wanted it." There were cries of approval which Towner checked with a movement of his grimy arm. Sladen's embarrassment had been growing from the minute he caught the drift of Towner's talk, and he now looked as uncomfortable and self-conscious as a youth with his first tall hat. "Mr. Sladen, the day after tomorrow will be the begin-ning of your fourth year with us, an' we want to let you and Mrs. Sladen remember this time and how we feel toward you. So we've clubbed together an' put it into the best clock we could find." Two of the men from the center of the crowd pressed for-ward, unwound a heavy Canton flannel cover from a handsome French marble timepiece and placed it on the bench beside which Sladen stood. Towner proceeded:
"We hope you'll never look at the face of
it without thinking of the faces of those
who are glad to be workin' under you, an'
that its chimes will always bring to your mind the sounds you now hear." He sud-denly faced to the left: "Altogether, boys!" Three rousing cheers were given in instant response, and in the silence that followed they waited to hear what Sladen would say in reply. He was too much shaken to speak at any length, but he managed to make them thoroughly understad how much he appreciated the gift, and most of all the friendship and expression of affection that it carried with it. There was another cheer when he had finished, the crowd broke up into groups, and there was a general rush for lunch baskets and dinner pails.

"Tom" Sladen's wife, a gentle-faced wo-

man, whose prematurely gray hair suggested a tragedy of earlier days, listened to his story of the noonday episode as he told it at the supper table that night and at its conclusion threw her arms about his neck and wept hysterically-something that Dorothy, their slender, sympathetic daughter was quite at a loss to understand. Later, when Dorothy had retired and the husband and wife sat together before the blazing open fire. Sladen drew from his breast pocket a packet, which he carefully opened. One of the letters which it contained he unfolded and regarded for a time in silence. When he spoke his voice vibrated with an infinite

tenderness: "What a fight it has been, dear old girl! How long the years have seemed. Today when the men were cheering I thought I should choke, and when I tried to speak to them I had to struggle to keep from telling them my story—half wondering if they would feel the same toward me if they knew. But I held it back and they shall never know. Think of the wasted years and the pain of it, but with God's help and your plucky arms about me I have been able to plucky arms about me I have been able to keep in the right way. I want to read this letter to you, dearest. I have kept it all these years. It was the one that turned me into the right road. It's words haunted me from the day I got it, and when I pictured your despair and the future of our little girl I prayed that I might be kept steadfast in my determination."

"Don't read it, Tom, I remember it, I think," protested Mrs. Sladen, going around behind her husband and slipping her fingers over his eyes. "Don't read it."

He moved her hands aside gently. "I must, Nell, I must."

bands that bound you to your wretched companion-I know I must have acted like a demented woman, while you-your face was that of a corpse, and your voice was thin and wiry. Ah, if it were but a dream!

• • All these things came back to me yesterday, Tom, when I met the other women of our church at the monthly session of our little "Helping Hand" Club. You know I am doing everything I can to lighten the burdens of those less fortunate intendent, when we was all pretty sore over | than I-"fortunate!" Sounds almost funny, than 1—"fortunate!" Sounds almost funny, doesn't it? God, if they only knew! Well, Mrs. Lambersan, who had been visiting the colony over on the North Side, had a report to make. There was a poor woman, the widow of a carpenter, with four children to feed. Illness had handicapped her until with the food and fuel absorbing all until, with the food and fuel absorbing all she had in the world, she was reduced to absolute beggary—not a crust in the house, not a stick of wood for her fire. Her husband's tool chest she had kept all the years since he had gone—just, I suppose, as I keep your chair and your slippers and smoking jacket ready and waiting for you poor woman! Maybe she liked to think he would come home some day and again stow away the things in the old chest. Although it must have been a holy thing to her, the pinching cold drove her to desperation and she broke it up for fuel. I can fancy the hot tears blinding her as she struck each blow, and then as she fumbled over the splintered pieces there was a shriek from the oldest girl. "Money, mamma! Money!" Half crazed and only half comprehending, she stood dazed and swaying while the child dove among the broken sides of the chest and held up three crisp new bank notes. The poor mother fainted, and when she came back to life and looked into the frightened eyes of her children and remembered it all she was wild with joy. Money! That meant food and warmth! Mary and Grace were to run to the coal yard to get two buckets of coal, while the mother tidied her-self for a visit to the store. In twenty minutes the children were back again, but in a panic and accompanied by an officer. The ten-dollar note was a counterfeit. So were the other two—and as the truth forced itself home to the poor woman her tired brain gave way. Mrs. Lamberson wanted us to do something for those children and we did. Tom, that thing haunted me and in the

paper this morning I saw the story of the tragedy and. Tom, the notes were your notes—the tens on the First National Bank, you know the ones! Oh Tom, Tom! Think of that you have the suffering that of that poor devil and the suffering that came to him through you and your friends came to him through you and your friends in what you used to call your "enterprise." And that woman with starving eyes and matted hair muttering as she sits idly in the corner of her bare room! You couldn't have known what it all meant when you went in with them. You were so tender and your hands were such kind hands. You would not knowingly hurt a dumb brute, for I know you had the heart of a woman; and yet, see what the wretched work of those years has wrought. I wonder if I can live through the remaining
years that are to pass before you are free.
I wish I could have a good cry—perhaps
it would help me. I guess I have the horrors. I only know I am almost beside myself with shame, and pity and remorse. And through it all I must keep my secret hidden and let none suspect—not even Dor-othy, who so often asks for "papa." Pray for the time to pass quickly dear

heart, and when the day does come, let us go away from here, and try to atone for some of the suffering we have caused. Your heart-broken His hand dropped listlessly to his knee and he closed his eyes, tears trickling down his cheeks. "Thank God!" he cried fervently, "Thank God it is all past, and that by His grace we have regained something of what we lost." His wife's face was pressed close to his and she petted him as she might have soothed a child. So they sat while the clock marked the speeding

minutes. "Never mind, dear heart," she whispered, "it is all over now. Let us look only at the "It is all over now. Let us look only at the future. The letters are but a part of the past. Let us put them away forever." She gently drew the sheet from his unresisting fingers and tossed it with the others upon the blazing logs. Together they watched the flames burst into new life, and when nothing remained but the glowing and crumbling ash, they still sat hand in hand, dreaming of the happier, peaceful days that were to come.

ART NOTES.

An interesting exhibition of color etchings by Mr. Louis Potter of New York was held recently in Miss Perrie's studio in the Art League building.

About fifty prints and four or five water colors constituted the collection, almost all of which were figure studies made in foreign lands. Color etching is in itself a novelty. It is, to put it very crudely, a cross between a monotype and a lithograph, with an etched foundation, and less accidental than the one, more artistic than the other. The first step toward the production of a color etching is similar to that of an ordinary etching. The subject is drawn in outline on the plate and bitten in 'by acid, after which a resinous powder forming a varnish is spread over the plate, which can be removed at will for the etching of broad surfaces and the rendering of values. This done, the plate is ready to be colored and the etching ready for printing. Some etchers depend entirely upon the color for the rendering of values and give each print three or four impressions—using the several colors after the manner of lithograph-ers. It is the former method, however, which Mr. Potter employs, and by it he ob-tains most excellent results. His outlines are clear cut, and his colors transparent and good. There are both the freshness of water color and the subtlety of etching in his prints. In fact, so closely does he follow in them the manner of the water color-ist that when the two are placed side by

side it is not easy at a distance to distinguish between them. The majority of these etchings were made from water colors, painted by Mr. Potter in Tunis and the Netherlands but a comparatively short time ago. Four or five had already been shown, and were highly com-mended, in the recent exhibition of the Wash-ington Water Color Club, and the rest were not inferior. Of special interest were several impressions of a single plate demonstrating the complete change made by the alteration of colors and the individual value of each print. Throughout the entire collection a certain nicety of drawing and harmony of color were noticeable, and each betrayed in its execution an acutely artistic perception which is both charming and rare. In the adjoining studio, which Mr. Potter is at present occupying, several portrait busts and photographs of sculpture and decorations which he has executed were ex-hibited. Among the former was one of Prof. Gates, which is strong and admirably modeled, though still scarcely completed; and among the latter were reproductions of the three pieces which represented the sculptor in the Paris exposition of 1900 and the monument of "St. Anne and the Virgin," which is now being erected in St. Agnes cemetery in Albany.

In the assembly hall of the Cosmos Club a collection of drawings showing the illustrative work of some of the scientific bureaus of Washington was exhibited last week. It included the work done for the geological survey, the bureau of ethnology, the fish commission, the United States National Museum and the Department of Agriculture, and was of very great general interest, though it was arranged at this time on account of the meetings of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, many of which were held in the Cosmos Club building.

There was little work done in the studios this week. The pictures for the New York and Philadelphia academy exhibitions are in, and few of those for the local show begun. It is an in-between time, when there is a spirit of restlessness abroad ,disorganizing workaday habits, a season, as s were, of refreshment and recreation.

Quite a number of the artists who are working or studying out of town were home for the holidays, among whom were Miss Clara Hill, the sculptor; Miss Una Clarke, and Mr. Everett Warner.

small bronzes this season, such as inkstands, candlesticks, vase holders, etc., a collection of which was recently publicly exhibited in New York.

Miss Una Clarke is teaching this winter in two schools in Boston, besides which she has designed rugs and illustrated an important botanical work.

Mr. Warner has given an account of himself in his paintings recently exhibited in the Water Color Club's annual. At present he is making preparations to start for Europe, in a few weeks, for a period of travel and study. With Mr. Warner's already ex-cellent foundation this should be an ines-timable benefit, as there is now little danis sufficiently advanced to assimilate the best. The actual result as seen in his later work will be awaited with pleasurable an-

An exhibition of water colors by Mr. Walter Parls began yesterday in the hemicycle of the Corcoran Gallery and will con tinue till January 10. Some of the many pictures shown will be recognized as old friends, but the majority are the result of his last summer's work in Sussex and Hampshire, England. In subject and composition there will be great diversity, as they range from eathedrals and old country mansions to the humble thatched cottage of the la orer; from the great ocean to an unromantic though picturesque duck pond, and from a furious blizzard to a calm, gentle sunset. Indeed, almost every phase of nature and style of landscape will be found pictured in the exhibition. There is in Washington, or, for that matter, perhaps, in the United States, no artist whose work paints in just the same manner as Mr Paris. He is a realist of the realists,—such as in the beginning the Pre-Raphaelite brothers purposed to be. He retells, he does not interpret nature. He sees on paper the way the camera sees on the ground glass of its finder. Of his work the painter himself has said: "It is not detailed from any sense of truth and knowledge of nature. It is as broad as I see it in nature, which should be impressionistic if she likes, but not the artist. If nature gives me a sub-ject in that particular mood, I render it accordingly, but I never presume that I know more than nature, or can afford to take any liberties with her. She is my master, and I am her humble servant and student."

Mr. Paris paints pictures, not studies; each is a complete composition. Technically his paintings are marvelous creations, and historically they are most valuable. That the painter is also an architect is shown in the splendid drawing and con-struction of the buildings, churches, manstruction of the buildings, churches, man-sions and cottages which figure prominently in most of his pictures. A good many local subjects will be recognized among this col-lection—views of the public parks and build-ings, the Tudor and other mansions and some of the principal streets, for besides the English scenes there are a considerable number done in America, among which may be counted views in Florida, Virginia and on the New England coast. Never has so comprehensive a collection of Mr. Paris' work been shown here, and none can fall to find the exhibition interesting and instructive.

The New York Academy exhibition opened Saturday night and the Philadelphia Academy will open on the 19th. The American Society of Miniature Painters is holding its fourth annual exhibition at Knoedler's, in New York, and at the American Galleries the collection of paintings brought together by the late Mrs.

L. D. Warren of Boston was placed on exhibition today prior to its sale on the 8th and 9th. This is one of the most interesting private collections in this countries of the countr try, including excellent examples of the work of such painters as Troyon, Ziem, Millet, Corot, Fortuny, Mauve, Delacroix and Diaz, and its dispersion will be one of the events of the season.

An exhibition in being held in the Syracuse Museum of Fine Arts of paintings by twenty-six members of the Royal Canadian law passed at the last session of Congress, has reported to the House against the facely little of consolidating the session of Congress, able American artists which is said to be of rather uncommon merit and interest.

FOREIGN POSTAL SERVICE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., POST OFFICE NOTICE. Should be read daily, as changes may occur at ny time.

FOREIGN MAILS are dispatched to the ports of closings is are

FOREIGN MAILS are dispatched to the ports of sailing daily, and the schedule of closings is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. For the week ending January 10, 1903, the last connecting closes will be made from the MAIN OFFICE as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

TUESDAY—(a) At 7:15 P.M. for EUROPE, per s.s. St. Paul, from New York, via Southampton. Mail for IRELAND must be directed "Per s.s. St. Paul." (c) At 11:25 P.M. for NETHERLANDS direct, per s.s. Potsdam, from New York, Mail must be directed "Per s.s. Trave," (c) At 11:25 P.M. for ITALY direct, per s.s. Trave, from New York, Mail must be directed "Per s.s. Trave." (c) At 11:25 P.M. for EUROPE, per s.s. Trave." (c) At 11:25 P.M. for EUROPE, per s.s. Teutonic, from New York, via Queenstown.

WEDNESDAY—(c) At 9:15 P.M. for FRANCE, SWITZERLAND, ITALY, SPAIN, PORTUGAL, TURKEY, EGYPT, GREECE, BRITISH INDIA and LORENZO MARQUEZ, per s.s. La Lorraine, from New York, via Havre. Mail for other parts of EUROPE must be directed "Per s.s. La Lorraine."

THURSDAY—(c) At 11:25 P.M. for AZORES. raine."
THURSDAY—(c) At 11:25 P.M. for AZORES ISLANDS, per s.s. Vancouver, from Boston.
FRIDAY—(c) At 11:25 P.M. for BELGIUM direct, per s.s. Zeeland, from New York. Mail must be directed "Per s.s. Zeeland." (c) At 11:25 P.M. for EUROPE, per s.s. Umbria, from New York. via Queenstown. (c) At 11:25 P.M. for DENMARK direct, per s.s. Hekla,"

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for other parts of EUROPE will not be sent by this ship unless specially directed by her.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, ETC.

TUESDAY—(d) At 12:00 M. for JAMAICA, per s.s. Admiral Farragut, from Boston. (c) At 11:25 P.M. for TURKS ISLAND and DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, per s.s. Cherokee, from New York. (c) At 11:25 P.M. for LEEWARD and WINDWARD ISLANDS, BRITISH, DUTCH and FRENCH GUILANA, per s.s. Korona, from New York. Mail for GRENADA and TRINIDAD must be directed "Per s.s. Korona."

GRENADA and TRINIDAD must be directed "Fer s. Korona."

WEDNESDAY—(f) At 10:05 A.M. for the BA-HAMAS, per steamer from Miami, Fla. (c) At 11:25 P.M. for JAMAICA, per s.s. Admiral Sampson, from Philadelphia. (c) At 11:25 P.M. for CAMPECHE, CHIAPAS, TABASCO and YUCATAN, per s.s. Monterey, from New York. Mail for other parts of MEXICO must be directed "Per s.s. Monterey." Monterey."
THURSDAY—(e) At 6:05 P.M. for NEWFOUND-

THURSDAY—(e) At 6:05 P.M. for NEWFOUND-LAND, per s.s. Carthaginian, from Philadelphia, (c) At 11:25 P.M. for GUADELOUPE, MARTI-NIQUE (via Guadeloupe), ST. KITTS, ST. MAR-TINS and ST. EUSTATIUS (via St. Kitts), and BRITISH, DUTCH and FRENCH GUIANA, per s.s. Uller, from New York, (c) At 11:25 P.M. for MEXICO, per s.s. Niagara, from New York, via Tampico. Mail must be directed "Per s.s. Ni-agara." agara,
FRIDAY—(c) At 11:25 P.M. for BERMUDA, per
s.s. Pretoria, from New York, (c) At 11:25 P.M.
for ARGENTINE, URUGUAY and PARAGUAY,

s.s. Pretoria, from New York. (c) At 11:25 P.M. for ARGENTINE, URUGUAY and PARAGUAY, per s.s. Etona, from New York. (c) At 11:25 P.M. for PORTO RICO, CURACAO and VENEZUELA, per s.s. Caracas, from New York. Mail for Sa-VANILLA and CARTAGENA must be directed "Per s.s. Caracas." (c) At 11:25 P.M. for FORTUNE ISLAND, JAMAICA, SAVANILLA and CARTAGENA, per s.s. Altail, from New York. Mail for COSTA RICA must be directed "Per s.s. Altail" (c) At 11:25 P.M. for HAITI and SANTA MARTA, per s.s. Athos. from New York. (c) At 11:25 P.M. for HAITI and SANTA HAIT. (c) At 11:25 P.M. for HAITI and SANTA WARTA, per s.s. Athos. from New York. (c) At 11:25 P.M. for YUCATAN, per s.s. Basil, from New York, via Pragreso. (c) At 11:25 P.M. for NORTHERN BRAZIL, per s.s. Basil, from New York, via Para and Manaos.

SUNDAY—(k) At 10:05 A.M. for the BAHAMAS, per steamer from Miami, Fla.

Mails for NEWFOUNDLAND, by rail to North Sydney and thence via steamer, close here daily, except Sundays, at 12:00 M., and on Sundays at 11:30 A.M. The connecting closes are made on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays. (d) (k)

Mails for MIQUELON, by rail to Boston and thence via steamer, close here daily, except Sundays, at 12:00 M., and on Sundays at 11:30 A.M. d) (k)

CUBA MAILS close here via Port Tampa, Fla. CUBA MAILS close here via Port Tampa, Fia., Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30 P.M. (h)

Mails for MEXICO overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamers sailing from New York, close here daily at 10:05 A.M. and 10:00 P.M. (f) (h) Malls for BELIZE, PUERTO CORTEZ and

Malis for BELLIZE, PUERTO CORTEZ and GUATEMALA, by rall to New Orleans and thence via steamer, close here daily at 10:05 A.M. and 10:00 P.M., the connecting closes for which being on Mondays. (f) (h)

Malis for COSTA RICA, by rall to New Orleans and thence via steamer, close here daily at 10:05 A.M. and 10:00 P.M., the connecting closes for which are made on Tuesdays. (f) TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for TAHITI and MARQUESAS ISLANDS, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P.M. up to January 6, inclusive, for dispatch per s.s. Marinosa. (o)

Mails for *CHINA and JAPAN, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P.M. up to January 6, inclusive, for dispatch per s.s. Moyune. (o)

Mails for *CHINA and JAPAN, via Seattle, close the daily at 6:30 P.M. up to January 7, inclusive, for dispatch per s.s. Moyune. (c) Mails for "CHINA and JAPAN, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P.M. up to January 7, inclusive, for dispatch per s.s. Iyo Maru. (o)

Mails for HAWAII, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P.M. up to January 12, inclusive, for dispatch per s.s. Alameda. (o)

Mails for "CHINA, JAPAN, HAWAII and tPHILIPPINE ISIANDS, via San Francisco, close here IPPINE ISLANDS, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P.M. up to January 15, inclusive, for dispatch per s.s. Korea. (6)

Mails for *CHINA and JAPAN. via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P.M. up to January 20, inclusive, for dispatch per s.s. Empress of Japan. Merchandise for the U. S. Postal Agency at Shanghal, China, cannot be forwarded via Canada. (6)

Mails for AUSTRALIA (except those for West Australia, which are dispatched via Europe), NEW ZEALAND, FIJI. SAMOA and HAWAH, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P.M. after January 3 and up to January 24, inclusive, for dispatch per s.s. Ventura. (6)

Mails for the 1PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P.M. up to January 27, inclusive, for dispatch per U. S. transport. (6)

Mails for AUSTRALIA (except those for West San Francisco, close he

port, (o)
Mails for AUSTRALIA (except these for West Australia, which are dispatched via Europe, and New Zealand, mails for which go via San Francisco) and FIJI ISLANDS, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6.39 P.M. after January 24 and un to January 31, inclusive, for dispatch per s.s. Miowers, (o)

*Mails for COCHIN CHINA are dispatched to New York, N. Y., for connection with European steamers. New York, N. 1., for confection with European steamers.

1PHHIJPPINE ISLANDS (military mail), dispatched to San Francisco at all closes for that office, to connect with government transports, the sailings of which are irregular.

REGISTERED MAILS close at the MAIN OFFICE as follows: (a) At 6:30 P.M. same day; (b) at 1:45 P.M. same day; (c) at 8:45 P.M. same day; (d) at 5:30 A.M. same day; (e) at 5:45 P.M. same day; (f) at 9:35 A.M. same day; (h) at 1:15 P.M. same day; (f) at 9:35 A.M. same day; (h) at 1:15 P.M. same day; (h) A.M. same day; (h) A.M. same day; (h) A.M. same day. John A.M. same day. John A.M. same day.

artistic photographs has been won by William B. Dyar of Chicago.

Mr. Frederick W. Ruckstuhl of New York has resigned his position as director of sculpture for the Louisiana purchase exposition at St. Louis and Mr. Carl T. Bitter. who was director of sculpture at the late pan-American, has taken his place.

STARVATION DIETS.

Boiled Rope, Seaweed, Raw Boots and From Answers.

The hardest fare that six strong men and a boy of fifteen ever kept alive on was the daily menu of the Windover's survivors, who were cast up on the Irish coast near Kilsegg a few weeks ago. They lived for sixteen days on stewed rope yarn, without a crumb of anything else to help digest it except water; and, though it made them ill, they kept alive on it and did not waste away very much.

The Windover was a bark carrying salt between Spain and the United States, with an English crew, and she was dismasted and abandoned about a thousand miles out on the Atlantic. Three of the crew were washed overboard, but the other seven took to the whaleboat and set out for Britain. Being in too much of a hurry, they took too little food, but three large butts of water, besides the tank the boat already held. The result was that they are up the provisions. besides the tank the boat already held. The result was that they ate up the provisions in four days, but had water enough for a month, and, after starving two days more, they tried boiling lengths of tarred hemp rope into a pulp and swallowing it. They had a keg of paraffine wax, and, though it made them very ill at first, they eventually contrived to live on the boiled hemp, the tar rope, boiled to a jelly, adding to the nourishment of the rope. They landed in comparatively good health.

Two men who went to a small island off the Irish coast a little while ago kept themselves going for ten days on a diet almost worse. They landed in a boat, which was smashed by a wave on their trying to relaunch her, and they were left on the bare, rocky island, which has only a slight scalp of coarse turf, without food. Fortunately,

rocky island, which has only a slight scalp of coarse turf, without food. Fortunately, there is a spring on the island, but nothing in the way of food but gulls, which they could not catch, and nothing to make a fire with as a distress signal. There are not even any shellfish, as there is no beach, and the pair had to subsist for the ten days and the pair had to subsist for the ten days on cold, raw seaweed washed up by the tide. For two days they starved, but after that they tackled the seaweed, making three meals a day off it until rescued. When taken off they were a good deal emaciated, but no ill-effects resulted. The same thing happened off the same coast five years ago,

happened off the same coast five years ago, when four fisherwomen were imprisoned on an inlet by the loss of their boat. They lived on "kelpie" grass for six days.

A diet of boots is one of the commonest of last resource foods, and, though it is hard for a well-fed person to imagine that any one could masticate and digest shoe leather, a pair of long seaboots will keep a man alive for a fortnight if he has a little water. Capt. Maboly of the foundered steamer Gwallor and his second officer created a record last year by living for seventeen days on boot leather and a pint of

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boots; they have to be cut up and shredded with a knife, and the shreds chewed and swallowed. Boiling, even when possible, does no good at all, but takes from the boots what nourishment they contain. A few ounces of leather, being so hard to digest, stays the stomach for fifteen or twenty hours.

The best known and most useful of star-The best known and most useful of star-vation diets for wrecked or castaway peo-ple, however, is that of barnacles; and if anything of the kind happens to you they will probably be your staple food. Barna-cles are long, tough, half shellfish, half vegetable creatures, that grow on the un-dersides of vessels. Three Englishmen and a crew of Lascars, who had been forced to abandon the salling vessel North Star a abandon the salling vessel North Star a few months ago, kept themselves going for over a week on barnacles, and only two of the crew died. The worst of them is that they give one internal cramps and cause an insufferable thirst, but they do nourish the frame. You have to reach under the vessel's side and pull them off, taking care not to leave the best half of them sticking to the planks. Only a starving person could possibly eat them. Many a castaway crew, however, has found them better than nothing.

The Kaiser Gets an Alp.

From the London Mail. The German emperor has come into possession of another windfall. A German merchant named Hilderbrand of Dresden, who for many years has been established at Berne, recently died, and, having no heirs, bequeathed a considerable fortune and a quantity of land to the emperor. The kaiser becomes the proprietor of the Iffigen Alp, which is situated between the Weisshorn and Wildhorn; the Niessen Horn and the beautiful waterfall of Iffigen,

an idea of the extent of the property which his majesty inherits, it is said that it takes his majesty innerits, it is said that it takes five hours' hard walking to cross it. Many chalets are dotted over the land, which is rich in pasture and in woods.

The Emperor of Austria is also a Swiss proprietor, having lately come into possession of the historical castle of the Hapsburgs in the canton of Thurgovie.

situated in the canton of Berne. To give